

Supporting Information

Carbonate-free CoAl layered double hydroxides supercapacitors: Controlled precipitation via acid mediated decomplexation

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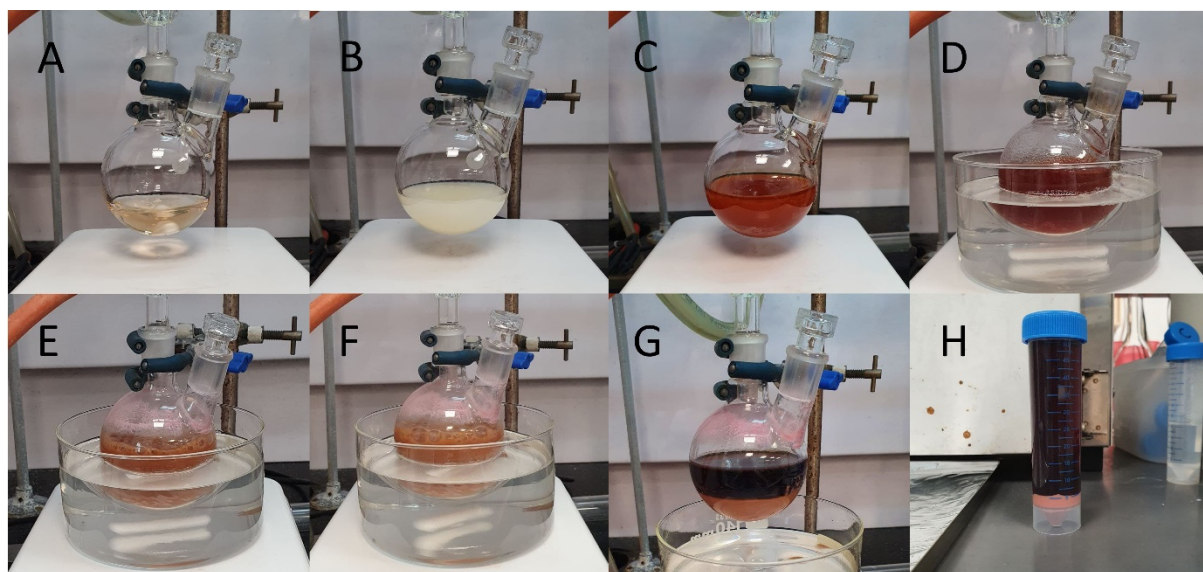


Figure S1: Photographs depicting the experimental observations as the synthesis progressed. Figure A: After the addition of EDA to water. Figure B: Formation of white $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ precipitate after the addition of $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ in NH_4NO_3 solution to the reaction mixture. Figure C-D: After the addition of $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in NH_4NO_3 solution, the reaction mixture gradually turned from red to brown, signifying the formation of the $[\text{Co}(\text{en})_3]^{2+}$ complex. Figure E-F: As the reaction progressed, the reaction changed from brown to light orange, with the precipitation of more pink CoAl LDH. Figure G: When left to settle, the reaction mixture forms a layer of pinkish orange solids at the bottom and a dark coloured solution. Figure H: After centrifuging, the suspension is separated into a dark red solution as the supernatant and pink pellet.

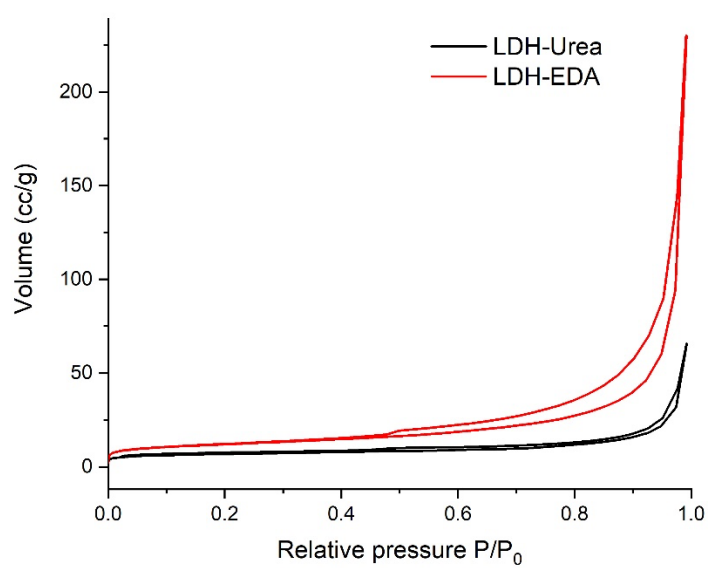


Figure S2: BET isotherms of LDH-EDA and LDH-Urea.

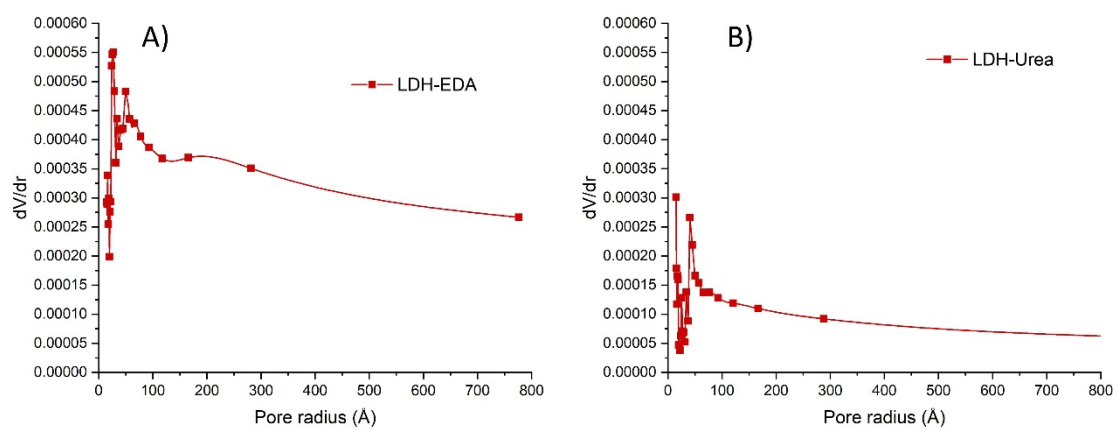


Figure S3: Pore size distribution plots for (A) LDH-EDA and (B) LDH-Urea

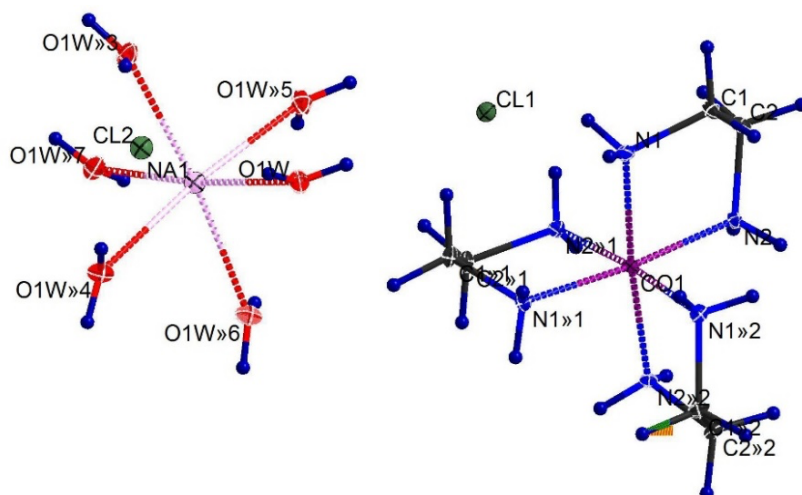


Figure S4: Single crystal XRD (details given in Table S1) of crystals obtained from the supernatant left behind from an in-situ anion exchange with NaCl.

Table S1: Crystal data and structure refinement for i263¹

Identification code	i263	
Empirical formula	C ₁₂ H ₆₀ Cl ₇ Co ₂ N ₁₂ Na O ₆	
Formula weight	857.72	
Temperature	100(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Trigonal	
Space group	P-3c1	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 11.3212(5) Å	$\alpha = 90^\circ$
	b = 11.3212(5) Å	$\beta = 90^\circ$
	c = 15.5994(8) Å	$\gamma = 120^\circ$
Volume	1731.50(18) Å ³	
Z	2	
Density (calculated)	1.645 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	1.558 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	896	
Crystal size	0.310 x 0.255 x 0.235 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	2.077 to 30.536°	
Index ranges	-16 ≤ h ≤ 16, -16 ≤ k ≤ 16, -22 ≤ l ≤ 21	
Reflections collected	21009	
Independent reflections	1773 [R(int) = 0.0250]	
Completeness to theta = 25.242°	99.9 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.7461 and 0.7019	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	1773 / 0 / 86	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.081	
Final R indices [I > 2sigma(I)]	R1 = 0.0169, wR2 = 0.0405	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0198, wR2 = 0.0416	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.402 and -0.580 e.Å ⁻³	

¹ CCDC 2098149 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures

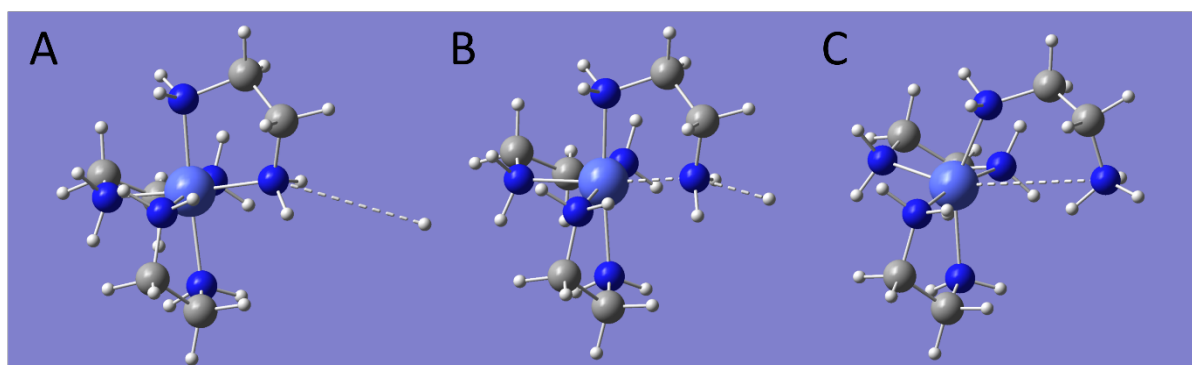


Figure S5: Optimised molecular structures via the protonated route where Figure A: reactant, Figure B: transition state and Figure C: product.

Table S2: Structural and vibrational data of the optimised molecular structures obtained via the protonated route

	Co — N bond length (Å)	N — H bond length (Å)	Imaginary frequency (cm ⁻¹)
Reactant	1.98	3.56	-
Transition state	2.16	1.78	-1329.14
Product	3.78	1.02	-

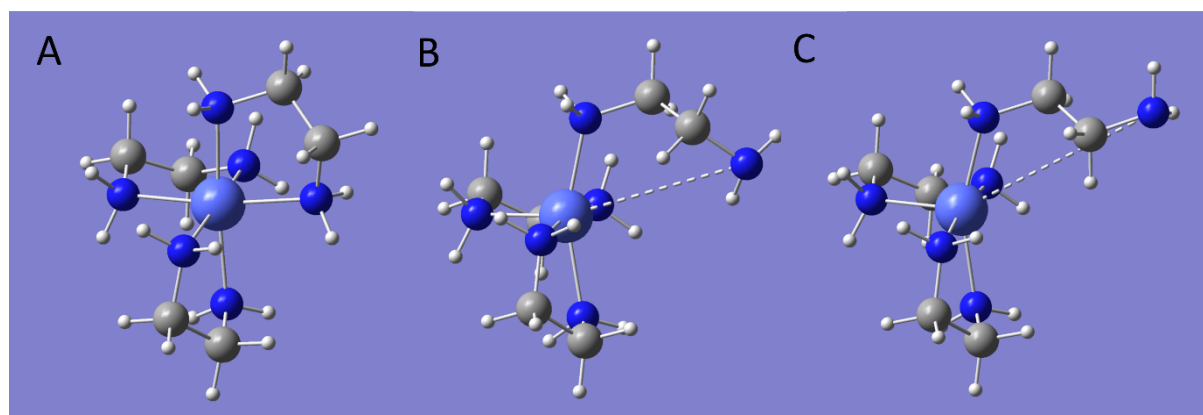


Figure S6: Optimised molecular structures via the non-protonated route where Figure A: reactant, Figure B: transition state and Figure C: product.

Table S3: Structural and vibrational data of the optimised molecular structures obtained via the non-protonated route

	Co — N bond length (Å)	N—C—C—N dihedral angle (°)	Imaginary frequency (cm ⁻¹)
Reactant	2.21	54.1	-
Transition state	4.14	121.1	-80.86
Product	4.97	-176.1	-